Hon Secretary of State.

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1826.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid,* or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE

State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday in September next.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,500		3,000
8	1,000		8,000
10	500		5,000
20	180		3,600
40	100		4,000
50	50		2,500
450	20		9,000
1,050	10		10,000
7,366	5		36,830
9,000 Prizes,	23,886 Tickets		119,430
14,000 Blanks	at 5 Dollars, is		119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows :

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county :

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. David Stork *vs.* Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered,* therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian,* notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, Cl'k.

Price adv. $2. 6t28

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county :

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Paul Barringer *vs.* Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered,* therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian,* notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

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COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. George Ury *vs.* Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered,* therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian,* notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

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Gen. DAVIE, of NORTH-CAROLINA.

FROM THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

In the early part of the year 1780, a dark cloud seemed to hang over the Southern part of the Union. The French and Americans combined had been repulsed at Savannah; Lincoln had surrendered Charleston, and the loss of this important place was much calculated to depress the hopes of the Americans; Tarleton had cut to pieces the force under Buford at Waxhaws; and the upper parts of S. Carolina and Georgia were in the possession of the enemy. It is at this dark period that our tale commences. One evening in the month of June, when every thing seemed to smile, but the attempt of the Americans to gain their liberty, a man was seen riding on the road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte about five miles south of the former place. In his person he was large and well formed; he appeared to be about twenty-two or three years old; his dress consisted of a blue coat, the breast and tail skirted with yellow cassimere, on which plated buttons were thickly set; his small clothes were also of yellow cassimere, and his boots fair topped: his hat was one of that kind that are commonly denominated '76, and which were worn by the officers of that period; the epaulettes that hung on his shoulders, the pistols that were on the front of his saddle, and the sword that dangled by his side, all denoted him to be an officer of superior rank. He followed the road until he came to the residence of General Matthew Locke, a wealthy citizen of Rowan and a distinguished partizan of the revolution. This gentleman lived about six miles from Salisbury, where Doct. Scott now resides. It was after dark, and the family had collected round the fireside, when the barking of the dogs announced the appproach of a stranger to the house. It was but a short time until he entered the house, and was immediately recognised as Major, since Gen. W. R. Davie. As might be expected, the first enquiry was concerning the news of the war and his present business; in order to make this known, I am under the necessity of retrogading a little in my tale. Davie finished his education at Nassau-Hall, in the year 1776: returned to the South, and all the officers stations being filled, he commenced the study of law at Salisbury. Not being contented in this situation, while his country was in need of his services, he by some means raised a company of volunteers and hastened to South-Carolina. By his bravery and prudence, he obtained the notice of Lincoln, and was appointed Major by that officer. He filled this appointment at the battle of Stow, when in the brave but useless attempt of his cavalry to break the lines of the enemy, he received a wound which confined him for five months. Soon as he was able, notwithstanding the discouraging prospect of rescuing the Southern part of the Union, he made application to and received permission from the government of North-Carolina, to raise a regiment, consisting of two troops of cavalry and one of mounted riflemen. Knowing the distinguished patriotism of the citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan, he determined to make these counties the theatre of his recruiting expedition. While in Salisbury, altho' very young, he had, by the suavity of his manners and his determined patriotism, attracted the attention and obtained the friendship of many families in the surrounding country; among them was Gen. Locke. Davie had contracted an intimate friendship with his son George. Young Locke was a man of fine personal appearance and remarkable for his activity and bodily strength. He had not received so liberal an education as Davie, yet by his natural strength of mind, and his peculiar sweetness of disposition, he had so improved the education he did receive, that he might be called an accomplished, intelligent young man. These qualities mingled with a similarity of feeling between him and Davie, in regard to their love of country, had linked these young men together in the strongest ties of friendship. A few months before the arrival of Davie, Locke had married a distingushed young lady of his county, but had not yet left his father's residence. It was for the purpose of engaging the services of his young friend, that Davie, as I said before, visited the residence of Lock's father. The meeting of the young friends was mutually joyful; Locke, to find that Davie had recovered from his wound; and Davie, that he was once more in the country of his friends. Davie, while he eloquently related the exploits of his former campaign while he displayed, in glowing colours, and recounted the many advantages that would occur to America, if the present struggle succeeded, had gradually communicated to the bosom of his friend, the feelings that actuated his own; so that when Davie offered him the appointment of lieutenant, if he would accompany him, Locke replied with animation, "Yes! and nothing but death shall make me leave the struggle until the independence of my country is acknowledged." Davie smiled at the enthusiasm of his friend; and merely observed. "Such was the kind of men he wished to fight under him." They now settled their future movements, and it was determinhd that Davie should go on recruiting, and Locke, with as many friends as he could collect, was to repair to Charlotte in ten days, where Davie had provided the necessary equipments. These consisted of a large sword, a pair of horse pistols and a rifle; for the purchase of these Davie is said to have spent the last of the fortune left him by his uncle.

At the appointed time, the corps met in Charlotte and proceeded to the south. To follow their many engagements would exceed the limits I have prescribd; suffice it to say, that while the British overcame almost every other opposition, the corps of Davie alone remained unitjured. To the brave and cautious Davie, aided by the equally brave but more impetuous Locke, no difficulty appeared too great to be overcome, no danger too perilous to be attempted; and in truth, the defence of North Carolina appeared to depend alone on this small corps.

When Cornwallis advanced from Camden to Waxhaws, Davie now joined by a troop of riflemen under General Joseph Graham of Lincoln, was compelled to fall back nearer Charlotte: Cornwallis still pursued; and on the night of the 25th September, the corps of Davie arrived at Charlotte about midnight. Learning from his scouts that Cornwallis was still advancing and would arrive there early next day, Davie determined, in the words of Lee, "to give him a specmen of the country he was in." The village of Charlotte then consisted of about twenty houses, the two principal streets crossing each other at the Court-House, which was of rock. Davie ordering the horses to be tied at some distance in the rear, placed his men behind a wall of stone: he had scarcely arranged them, when Tarleton's cavalry came in sight. The enemy seeing the defence that was intended to be made, halted at the lower end of town and formed themselves into columns corresponding with the breadth of the street; in this order they advanced against the small but determined corps that were behind the wall. The cavalry charged with some violence on the Americans, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They again formed and advanced to the charge, but were again driven back with equal loss. Then Cornwallis riding up, reminded them of their former fame, and told them he hoped they would not let it be tarnished now by so small a force. The cavalry now charged with renewed vigor, but were again driven back by the steady and successful fire of American rifles. But the main body of the enemy now coming up, forced Davie's corps to retreat and mount their horses. The cavalry of the enemy pursued; but from the inferiority of their horses, were unable to keep up, and did not advance fast, for fear it was a plan laid to draw them into an ambuscade. Soon as the Americans were at a sufficient distance, they halted, and loading their rifles, would wait until the enemy came up; they would then fire, wheel and run again, until they were far enough ahead to halt. They continued this irregular kind of battle for about four miles, the enemy still pursuing; when Locke, who had fought that day with more than his usual bravery, actuated perhaps by his beloved wife, and knowing the destruction that would attend the advance of the enemy, he trusted to the fleetness of his horse, and remained some distance behind his companions, to give them what he called "*a sure shot;*" but to him fatal trust, for his horse accidentally stumbling when he was considerably in the rear of his corps, threw him and made his escape. The enemy was so close on his rear as to render an escape impossible; and to expect quarter from an enemy, by whom he had been distinguished for his opposition to the crown and his bravery in defending the American cause, particularly on that day, was improbable; or perhaps, his high spirit disdained to surrender himself a prisoner; but be what will the cause, he determined to sell his life as dear as possible, and three of the front dragoons paid the forfeit; but at length, overcome by numbers, he was killed, and the British as if determined to make his dead body pay for the many soldiers they had that day lost, literally cut him to pieces; and conceiving his death a sufficient booty, did not continue the pursuit any farther. Judge the feelings of his companions in arms, and of his sincere friend Davie, when they returned and found him weltering in his own blood, which flowed from a hundred different wounds.

The rough and proud eye of many a soldier was on that day wet with tears, as they silently looked on the bloody face and sunken eyes of their brave, and so lately animated lieutenant. If such were the feelings of his companions, we can form but a poor idea of those of his wife who, when, anxiously expecting the return of her husband, was presented with his mangled body.

Davie retired with his corps towards Salisbury, and paid the last tribute of respect to his friend and martyr in the cause of freedom.

Thus perished a young man who, had he lived, would have been an important instrument in obtaining his country's freedom; and no doubt would have enjoyed the reward of his talents, bravery and patriotism, so well merited.

No monument of marble points out the place of his burial—no inscription relates to us his services in the revolution—no poet has sung of his deeds—and 'tis only when his humble sepulchre is passed by some one of his companions in arms, and he stops to drop a tear over the grave of his friend, that we discover the spot where rests a youthful hero of the revolution.

S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Sir: I have seen, since my arrival, your notice of Mr. Randolph's letter in relation to my treatment of him during my last passage from this port to Liverpool, which letter was so magnanimously published to the injury of an absent man. I have to express my acknowledgments to you for interposing a kind word in my behalf, until I could speak for myself. This, I now find, in the opinion of my friends, ought to have been done before; but I assure you it has been omitted entirely because I thought the character of Mr. Randolph was so well known throughout the country, that reply was not necessary. As it has been suggested to me that there are many very respectable persons, who, knowing only one side of the question, may take his account of it to my disadvantage, without hearing the other side plainly told, I am therefore obliged, very much against my feelings and inclination, to place myself before the public, by showing, in self-defence, the conduct of Mr. Randolph on board my ship.

No sooner had we gained the deck of the ship at Newcastle, than Mr. Randolph's irritable disposition began to show itself, in consequence of his overhearing one passenger ask another whether Mr. Randolph had paid his steam-boat fare, his refusal to do which had become matter of public conversation on board the steam-boat, for this he swore he would not do, by reason, as he alledged, of having been taken to this city against his will, and that therefore they were bound to return him free of expense; and to prevent difficulty or detention one of the passengers actually paid Mr. Randolph's passage to Newcastle. It is proper for me to state here, that the stories about the dog and the duel, circulated in this city after our departure, were not exactly correct; although it is true that in the affair of the dog, between myself and a steerage passenger, Mr. Randolph very particularly and politely requested of me permission to take the animal, and I consented; and as it regards the duel, Mr. Randolph did display his pistols on deck, but for what object I cannot say, unless for the purpose of intimidation. On getting to sea, Mr. Randolph's querulous disposition manifested itself in such a variety of ways as to defy description. It mainly consisted in contradiction, severity of remark, profanity, vulgarity, and even obscenity; indeed, as regards the latter, such was his language, that the two gentlemen passengers who had their families with them actually desired me to have a separate table for the ladies in their own cabin, and I was obliged to assure them that if he did not mend his manners he should have another apartment and table for his own private use. Out of such conduct, which was either alienation of mind or influence of drink, grew the affair on deck which he has so generously requested should be taken and judged by itself without any irrelevant matter. This irrelevant matter is nothing more or less than general abuse of every thing and every body. It was his custom to go upon deck, late at night, and there interfere with the discipline of the ship, by diverting the attention of officers, helmsman, and watch; a practice which neither master nor passengers, as far as my experience goes, will approve; nor, while I am governed by my present views of duty to my owners, my passengers, and myself, will I permit. On this occasion, I politely requested him not to do so, and was treated in the vulgar manner he has publicly acknowledged. The officer of the deck afterwards told me he remained in the precise position I left him an hour, with a large hunting knife in his hand; and I was also told that he said in the ladies' cabin, that but for the presence of the officer and helmsman, he would have ripped the captain up. The general conduct of Mr. Randolph had become such, that I was compelled, for the safety of all on board, to make such arrangements as would prevent him from committing any greater act of violence, should he attempt it; but I believe he got wind of what was in preparation, for he behaved much better afterwards. I am happy to reflect that I am very well known in his own State, and will trust my character there and elsewhere with perfect confidence. I have been twelve years carrying passengers across the Atlantic, and can truly say that Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, is the first passenger I ever had a quarrel with on board my ship. I will merely, add, that all the passengers on this occasion, except Mr. Randolph, expressed their desire, on our arrival at Liverpool, to sign a paper declaring their entire satisfaction with my conduct throughout. I did not deem it necessary to procure such testimony, but for the fact, I confidently appeal to any one of those gentlemen.

S. BALDWIN.

SUPERSTITION OF THE CHINESE.

In the London Missionary Chronicle for July, are several extracts of a letter from Messrs. Tyerman and Bennett, on the state of the English Mission at Batavia, Island of Java. These gentlemen visited this station, in July, 1825, and the date of their communication, which possesses very considerable interest, is in September following. In speaking of the practicability of getting the Chinese inhabitants of Batavia to attend Christian worship, or to persuade them that any thing can be better than to follow the customs of their forefathers, it is remarked—

"They are a most industrious, ingenious, and sagacious People, but are among the grossest idolators, if not the most so, of any people. We find them every where worshipping their ancestor's images, and painted representations of their gods, burning gilt paper to the souls of their departed relatives, to serve as money for them in the other world!

"At Buitenzorg, we actually found a French engraving of a bust of Bonaparte, in a gilt frame, placed, as an object of worship, over an altar-table, in a Chinaman's house, having wax and incense tapers burning before it! To try what value was put on this picture, we endeavored to purchase it; but the man said it could not be parted with, because they worshipped it; but he could not and would not tell us why they worshipped the picture. On returning rather suddenly into the room, we found the old man lifting up his hands in worship to the picture of the late Ex-Emperor.

"In a Chinese temple, we observed an apartment appropriate to the worship of a long range of Javanese idols, of metal and stone, found by the Chinese, in various parts of Java. The sculpture of many of these idols was excellent, but they were very ugly. They were placed on an elevated altar, having an immense table placed before them, with many incense tapers. The Chinese, when questioned as to the reason of their worshiping these idols, said, "they were some of the gods of the country, and they thought it was well to worship them."

"Humanly speaking, there is not much ground to hope that the Chinese will adopt the Christian religion; but God is all sufficient. The case of the Malays is, if possible, still more hopeless. They will readily discuss religious topics, but they appear to be shut up in their prejudices, and possess a sovereign contempt for all others."

La Grange.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Fisher, of Boston, who is on his return from Europe, will bring with him several views of La Grange, the country seat of Gen. Lafayette, taken by himself, and executed in Lithography, from the original, by one of the first Parisian Artists. *Bost. Cent.*

WASHINGTON, AUG. 28.

We lately announced to our readers, with sad forebodings, the illness of James Shriver, Esq. the Chief of the Brigade of Engineers, engaged in surveying the waters of the State of Indiana. The mail of Saturday brought the news of his Death in an official letter to the War Department. It took place on the evening of the 8th instant. He was a highly respectable citizen, an excellect topographer, and of course a valuable public officer.

The Hon. Joseph Gist, a member of Congress from the united Districts of Union, York, Spartanburg, and Chester, South Carolina, has declined being a candidate at the next election.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Since our last summary, the arrival of the packet ship Cambria at Philadelphia, has put us in possession of London papers to the 24th of June, together with some items of information from the Continental journals.

The most important article which we have perceived in these papers relates to the recent discovery of the defection of a great portion of the Russian people from the existing goverment. Our readers may perhaps recollect that we have always insisted that the conspiracy, as it was called was of a deeper complexion, and more extensive in its character, than we were permitted to suppose from any statements published in the foreign journals. More was to be interred from their silence than their exposures. It is now admitted that the ramifications of this insubordination have extended themselves far and wide; and we have no doubt that the number of influential families involved in it, gives it an importance beyond what it would otherwise have possessed. We are further told that the object of the movement was to change the government to a representative form. Here, then, we find a new testimony to the high character of our institutions—another admission that our free system is best suited to the wishes and happiness of intelligent man—a new assurance, that, however strong may be the fetters with which a despotic power confines and cramps the energies and desires of a nation, the love of rational freedom, implanted in us by Providence, will ultimately prove too strong for all political and artificial restraints, and will enable the most enslaved nations to accomplish their own emancipation. Surely it is no unseemly arrogance to ascribe this spirit of freedom from its inactivity—its apathy of ages. The blossoms of the tree of liberty, flourishing here in its native soil, have been wafted by propitious breezes over the Atlantic, and the seeds have been scattered through all lands, from which other plants will arise, and kindred stems shall flourish as far as civilization extends, and empires now groaning in chains shall sit, in all the happiness and power of prosperity, under their universal shadow.

The accounts from England are of the most gloomy character. The cry is not now, as it was wont to be in times of great excitement, against the influence of the crown, and the corruptions of Parliament: it is now burdened with a language which refers to deeper and closer interests and feelings—it is a cry for bread; it is the shriek of the houseless and starving manufacturer—of the distracted mother for her fainting child—of the new-made orphan to sustain the fluttering and flitting principle of life: it is the cry of the father made desperate by the contemplation of the haggard looks, and the sound of the agonizing shrieks of those who look to him for food. To reason with such persons, in such a crisis is to mock their calamities: the cry is for bread—bread only will be a satisfactory reply. If neither charity from individuals, nor the policy of the government will supply bread, nothing remains for the distressed and desolate, but to extort it; and what human tribunal of justice will condemn him who is driven by the shrieks of his perishing family to obtain relief by means which the laws of society have denounced! What punishment which human laws may inflict can exceed that of beholding those who constitute the ties which bind man to existence, vainly imploring for a morsel of food? When things approach to this perfection of misery, social obligations lose their influence on mankind, and instinct supersedes the rule of reason. It is acknowledged that the wretchedness of the people is beyond the reach of individual subscription to relieve it, and that the government is about to devise some mode of general and permanent relief. The relief, to be efficient, must be prompt. The English summer approaches its close: it is by no means rare for snow to fall in the month of October; at all events, the frosty and raw coldness of that month renders it necessary that those who may have gone barefoot through the summer months, and been warmed by the sun-beams, should provide raiment and fuel. The wants of the poor, therefooe, may be regarded as on the increase, while the means to supply them are daily becoming less. The question is, what remedy can be provided, if even the most generous contributions of private feeling are of no avail? It is difficult to answer the question. Perhaps the crown lands may be thrown into market to raise a fund: perhaps the unclaimed dividends and other moneys in the hands of the Accountant General may be applied on the pledge of the government: or perhaps a loan may be negotiated by the ministers: and the fund, however obtained, may be applied in efficient loans or donations to the manufacturers, to enable them to recall to their employ the thousands and tens of thousands of artisans who are now destitute of employment, and consequently destitute of food. Will even this be a permanent relief? Will the demand for British manufactures be ever again equal to what it has been? We would almost answer the question by a decided negative. England has now a powerful competitor in our own country; our fabrics cross her path in every market: our industry comes in collision with hers on every shere; and we have advantages which she cannot enjoy, inasmuch as we raise our own raw materials, while she imports that which her manufacturers require. Loans, which may enable the British manufacturer to give employment to his workmen, can only, therefore, protract the consummation of public distress, without averting it. There is but one remedy. England must reduce her expenditure; she must, by payment, compromise, or a candid declaration of insolvency, throw off the burden of her debt, and, by that act, release the people from the payment of taxes to the annual amount of 200 millions of dollars. Such a sum thrown into circulation among the people will do more to relieve their distresses than all the expedients which ingenuity can suggest, in the way of loans. It is useless to hesitate and temporize on the brink of destruction. The government should meet the emergency with firmness and determination, and between the two alternatives, rather select that of declaring openly that she cannot meet her engagements, than suffer her people to starve in her streets, or bleed beneath the bayonets of her soldiers. The same rule which applies to individual cases, holds good in regard to nations:—if by extravagance and carelessness embarassments have taken place, from which there is no other mode of extrication, insolvency with all its shame must ensue: unless a timely and rigid economy can be established. Measures of retrenchment and economy would, under the present circumstances of Great Britain, be too slow in their operation; the only remaining alternative.

The result of the late elections in Ireland, is represented as having been favorable to the Catholic interests and views. We are informed that the Catholic clergy exerted themselves to the utmost to ensure the return of such Representatives as would give their votes in favour of emancipation, and that their success was beyond their hopes; as, in some instances, they were so powerful as to overthrow the influence of some of the most ancient and aristocratic families in Ireland. This looks well, and justifies the hope that the persecutions of the Catholics are drawing near to their close, and the hateful law will be abrogated, which imposes a penalty on men for daring to worship God according to their own creed. The reign of dark intolerance will, we trust, give place to a more mild and enlightened policy, the natural effect of which would be the drawing more close the now loose bonds which connect Ireland and England.

Nat. Jour.

THE BURMESE PEACE.

The following article was taken from the Madras Courier extra, of March 29, 1826:

"The Treaty of Peace, ratified by the King, and accompanied by the first instalment, 25 Lacs, of the pecuniary part of the price of it, was delivered to our Commissioners by a deputation of Ministers sent from the Golden Court to our head quarters at Yeandaboo, 42 miles from Ava, on the 24th of February; when royal salutes were fired by our forces, and tokens of friendship exchanged between the two Powers on the occasion."

MURDER of an AMERICAN CONSUL.

The following letter from a gentleman to his father in New York, dated Bogota, 19th of July, gives the particulars of the murder of Mr. Fudger, the American consul for the port of Santa Martha.

"With feelings of the deepest regret I have to inform you of the death of our mutual friend, *J. H. E. Fudger*, Esq. the American Consul, who was most inhumanly murdered in his own bed on the night of the 13th inst. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword; his throat cut from ear to ear; and his trunks rifled of their contents. Several persons are in prison on suspicion; but our police is so defective, that I am afraid that the perpetrators will escape. His funeral took place the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and foreigners. The inhabitants of Bogota sincerely mourn his loss, and regret that their city has become the scene of so foul a deed.

"Government has given orders to all the civil and military authorities, to spare no exertions to discovea the murderes, and Sr. Ravenga, Secretary of foreign affairs, is particularly active on the occasion.

"An address signed by several hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants has been handed to the government, expressing their grief at so horrid a transaction."

Nat. Journal.

As every fact relative to the survivors of "the time that tried men's souls," is of peculiar interest at the present moment, it may be well to mention, that John Jay is the only surviving members of the Congress of 1774.

Kinderhook Herald.

Copy of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to John Holmes.

MONTICELLO, APRIL 1820.

I thank you, dear sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me of the letter to your constituents on the Missouri Question. It is a perfect justification to them. I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to the shore from which I am not distant. But this momentuous question like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed indeed for the moment—but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper. I can say with conscious truth, that there is not a man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would, to relieve us from this heavy reproach in any *practicable* way. The cession of that kind of property, for so it is misnamed, is a bagatelle, which would not cost me a second thought, if, in that way, a general emancipation and *expatriation* could be effected; and gradually and with due sacrifices, I think it might be. But as it is, we hve the wolf by the ear and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale and self preservation in the other. Of one thing I am certain, that, as the passage of slaves from one State to another, wounld not make a slave of a single human being who would be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier and proportionally [illegible] the accomplishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burden on a greater number of coadjutors. An abstinence so from this act of power, would remove the jealousy excited by the undertaking of Congress to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of men composing a State. This certainly is the exclusive right of every State, which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them and given to the general government. Could Congress for example, say that the non-freemen of Connecticut shall be freemen, or that they shall not emigrate to another State?

I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of '76, to acquire self-government and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be, that I live not to weep over it. If they would but dispassionately weigh the blessing they would throw away against an abstract principle more likely to be effected by union than by scission, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves and of treason against the hopes of the world. To yourself as the faithful advocate of union, I tender the offering of my high esteem and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

(Superscribed)

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

MONTICELLO, JAN. 26, 1824.

SIR: I have read with much satisfaction the sermon of Mr. Pierpont, which you have been so kind as to send me, and am much pleased with the spirit of brotherly forbearance in matters of religion which it breaths and the sound distinction it inculcates between the things which belong to us to judge, and those which do not. If all christian sects would rally to the Sermon in the mount, make that the central point of union in religion, and the stamp of genuine christianity, (since it gives us all the precepts of our duties to one another) why should we further ask, with the text of our sermon, 'What think *ye* of Christ? and if one should answer 'he is a member of the Godhead,' another 'he is a being of eternal pre existence,' a third 'he was a man divinely inspired,' a fourth 'he was the Herald of truths reformatory of the religions of mankind in general, but more immediately of that of his own countrymen, impressing them with more sublime and worthy ideas of the Supreme being, teaching them the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments, and inculcating the love of mankind, instead of the anti-social spirit with which the Jews viewed all other nations,' what right, or what interest has either of these respondents to claim pre-eminence for his dogma, and unsurping the judgement seat of God, to condemn all the others to his wrath? In this case I say with the wiser heathen, 'deorum injuriae discurae.

'You press me to consent to the publication of my sentiments, and suppose they might have effected even on a Sectarian bigotry. But have they not the Gospel? If they hear not that, and the charities it teacheth, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead. Such is the malignity of religious antipathies that although the laws will no longer permit them, with Calvin, to burn those who are not exactly of their Creed, they raise the hue and cry of Heresey against them, place them under the ban of public opinion and shut them out from all the kind affections of society. I must pray permission therefore, to continue in quiet during the short time remaining to me: and at the time of life when the afflictions of the body weigh heavily enough, not to superadd those which corrode the spirit also, and might weaken the resignation, to continue in a joyless state of being, which providence may yet destine. With these sentiments, except those of good, will and respect to yourself.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Anecdote of JOHN ADAMS, late president of the United States.

Some time after the declaration of independence, Lord Howe requested an interview with some members of congress. The proposition, Mr. Adams voted against—it was however carried in the affirmative, and he (Mr. Adams) was himself chosen one of the committee to wait on his lordship. Dr. Franklin and Mr. Rutledge were the two other commissioners. The choice of such characters indicated plainly enough that the Americans were not inclined to give up any part of the essential point of independence. His lordship immediately sent as a hostage one of his principal officers, but the three commissioners were generous enough to bring him back with them. Lord Howe having come to the place of landing, could not help expressing to them how pleased he was at this extreme confidence, and to confess that he had never received any mark of honor that had so much gratified him. The three commissioners walked through an army of twenty thousand men; and it was observed that this threatning show, which was doubtless affected to give a more imposing idea of the British forces, did not excite the least alteration in the countenances of these three illustrious characters—they walked through the army as if they had been the generals of it.

After those insinuating civilities of which his lordship was master, he opened the conversation by observing, that he could not view them as commissioners from congress, that as he was authorized to confer with any individual of any influence in the colonies, on the means of restoring peace, he was happy in the present occasion. The delegates replied, that as they were sent only to hear what his lordship had to say, he might consider them as he pleased; but that, as to them they could not look upon themselves in any other character except in that which they had received from congress, "*You may view me in any light you please*," said Mr. Adams. "*except in that of British subject.*" This so confounded his lordship, that the business could not even be entered upon, and the three commissioners returned.

BOLIVAR.

From Peru, we learn authentically, that of the members elected to a Congress, one great object of which was the formation of a well organized system of government, about 40 out of 77 or 78 members, were collected together at Lima, in the month of April. Without assembling for the purpose of organizing the Congress, they addressed the Liberator Bolivar, with the most earnest supplication, to continue for another year *Dictator*. The Liberator resisted the application for a time, but at last acceded to their request, and the members of the proposed Congress dispersed without having assumed the exercise of the functions for which they were elected There existed a strong party against conferring the absolute authority on the Liberator; but from the occurrence above narrated, it is inferred that the party in favor of the measure was still stronger.

Nat. Int.

We understand letters have been received from Lima, which announce that President Bolivar has entered into a marriage convenient with Miss Hart, of Saybrook, Connecticut, sister of the lady of Commodore Hull, of the frigate United States. Miss Hart accompanied her sister on the present cruise of that frigate.

Mer. Adv.

Ruffianism.—Two persons named Sandford and Sutton, have advertised in an Albany paper, a boxing exhibition in that city. The advertisement lauds the utility of *boxing* "as a defence against the attack of the ruffian." We have seen a little of the boxing tribe in other countries, and a more abominable set of ruffians does not exist. This advertisement, moreover, has a disgusting picture of two half naked bruisers "in attitude," as they call it. We despise cant, but there sparring displays ought not to be allowed. They are sure evidences of breaches of the peace and broken heads. As to the *science of self defence*, it is ridiculous. If a ruffian assaults you in the streets, knock him down with a poker or a handspike.

Noah's Enquirer.

The Hon. Philip P. Barbour is spoken of in Virginia to succeed Mr. Randolph in the U. S. Senate. Mr. R's term will expire on the 3d of March next. The change is very much to be desired *ib.*

Dueling.—"A court martial is sitting at Washington, for the trial of Lieut. Smyth, of the Marien corps, for killing, Lieut. Bourne in a duel."

By the above notice from a Southern paper, it will be seen that a marine officer is arraigned before the tribunals of his country, for killing in a duel a brother officer of the same corps. We are no advocates for this semi-barbarous practice of settling disputes; but we demand to know, if this offence is punishable when committed by a junior officer, wherfore it may not be visited on the heads of the offending great? What punishment was awarded Com. Barron, or his second & accessary, Com. Bainbridge for shooting Com. Decatur? Has it come to this, Americans, that your commodores and secretaries of state are alone to possess the *honorable* prerogative of killing and trying to kill their fellow-men in single combat?—Let the nation understand distinctly to what privileged classes the right of exemption from punishment belongs. The principle of exemption has been broadly asserted, uncontradicted, before even so grave a tribunal as a court martial. The language used on that occasion was, that '*laws were not made to be held as a road of terror over the heads of Post Captains.*' To the disgrace of the country, the man yet wears his epaulets, who not only dared to use this language *but to have it placed on record.* Let Mr. Smyth be punished, as his offence deserves, and let some punishment be found adequate to the offences of the great, who are above the reach of the law. The secretary of the navy has said, repeatedly, that any officer concerned directly or indirectly, in a duel, shall be dismissed from the navy; and yet he takes to his bosom the very men who have been the promoters, advisers, accessaries, the seconds, in the most disasterous duels. A member of the Cabinet challenged and fought a Senator last winter. Did the President even censure? What would our pilgrim forefathers have said, if it could have been foreseen that a descendant holding the highest station in moral America, a christian land, should place in his strictest confidence a duelist, and that too, while he was prosecuting humble offenders for the offence?

Coram's Champion.

PANAMA CONGRESS.

Intelligence has been received at the sea of the general government, announcing that the Congress of Panama was in session. We regret to add, that our minister, Mr. Anderson, on his way thither, died at Carthagena on the 24th of July. Unless this Congress should continue something like twelve months in session, the United States will not be represented there, as we have no account of our other minister making any arrangement for setting out on his journey to Panamar

Petersburg Republican.

The fast sailing packet ship Cambria arrived at Philadelphia, brought London papers to the 24th July. They contain the official Report made to the Emperor of Russia, on the secret societies and alleged conspiracies said to have produced the explosion which signalized his accession to the throne. The conspiracy is stated to have extended throughout the empire, and to have had in view the establishment of a Representative Government.

The news from the manufacturing districts of England, possess a mournful interest.

The king has given £1000 for the relief of the distressed in London. In Scotland and Ireland, the misery of the poor is very great, and the most serious fears are entertained for the issue of these accumulated misfortunes.

Amidst other distresses, it is stated that there are 1200 printers out of employment in London alone! We sincerely feel for our poor brethren of the type.

Miss Patsy Morris, of Louisa county, Va. lately deceased, has liberated all her slaves about sixteen, with a request that they should be sent to Liberia. She has also left five hundred dollars to fit them out, and defray the expenses of their passage.

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

In the present dearth of news we must be permitted to amuse ourselves, if we cannot our readers, by noticing the ever varying peculiarities of style, sentiment & figure, which are brought into requisition by our anniversary orators. One of those speeches, delivered in Ohio on the late occasion, furnishes the following unparalled picture:

"And if we may be allowed to draw a fanciful supposition at that instant on a presentation of a copy (of the Declaration of Independence) to Jove, by the Goddess of Liberty, he exclaimed with a voice of thunder, 'Mercury! Mercury!! Tell Bacchus to roll out the barrels—fill the goblets with the choices nectar: for this day a nation is born,' The Queen of the world and the child of the skies."

The New-York Commercial Advertiser gives a rumor from Lima, that the Congress of Peru is about to invest General Bolivar with supreme power in the Republic for two years.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

The following Letter, from the Chairman, inclosing the Preamble and Resolutions passed at a meeting of the friends of the Administration, held in this city, on the 27th ult. together with the answer of the President of the United States, have been communicated for publication.

His Excellency John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by a numerous and respectable body of the citizens of Charleston and its vicinity, at a meeting held on the 27th inst. at the Court House in this city.

I am, Sir, with great respect and consideration,

THEODORE GAILLARD, *Chairman.*

Charleston, July 29, 1826.

—

QUINCY, 13th August, 1826.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 29th ult. inclosing a copy of several resolutions, adopted by a numerous and respectable meeting of Citizens of Charleston and its vicinity, expressive of their general approbation of the measures hitherto pursued by the present Administration of the United States.

In the collisions incidental to all public service, the approbation of the candid and the disinterested, is doubly precious, because it pronounces in advance, the irrevocable decision of posterity. In the course of a life already long, and now drawing to its close, it has more than once been my destiny, to have for the preservation of all that can give value to existance, no reliance upon earth, save only that cool and unbiassed suffrage of the disinterested and the candid. It is a proud and exulting testimonial to the character of my countrymen, when I add, that in this reliance upon them I have never been disappointed.

Of that pure and magnanimous spirit, which in judging of the actions and motives of public men, discards all partial and sordid considerations, assumes a standard of estimation commensurate with the great, varied, but perfectly reconcilable interests of our whole country, the inhabitants of Charleston, whose resolutions you transmitted to me, gave a memorable example. They are the resolutions of men, to whom I am known only as a Public Servant from the days when in Foreign lands Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and in the Senate of the United States a Thomas Sumter and a John Gaillard were my fellow servants and friends: Of men known to me only as highly respected fellow citizens, a portion of that great community, to whose welfare, all the faculties of my soul, are and ought to be devoted. In the chairman of the meeting it is peculiarly grateful to me to recognise the brother of that statesman and patriot, so long an ornament of the Senate of the United States, and whose decease, at whatever period it could have happened, must have been lamented as a public calamity.

I pray you sir to make known to the citizens of Charleston, at whose meeting you presided, that I have received their resolutions, with the grateful sentiment due to the dispensation of justice, under circumstances which superadd to its inherent excellence, the endearing attribute of generosity. Assure them, that so far as rectitude of intention, and purity of purpose can be pledged, the confidence which they have avowed shall never be abused or betrayed; and that under every vicissitude which can befal my remaining days, the recollection of their spontaneous tribute to those qualities, shall be recorded in my memory among the most cheering occurrences of my life.

And be pleased to accept for yourself my respectful and cordial salutations.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A Hint to Drunkards.—The Grand Jury of Guilford county, in this state, presented a Juror for being intoxicated in the jury-box, and the Court fined him *fifty dollars*; the fine is to be remitted to one dollar, if the Juror will prove to next Court that he has kept sober since the last term.

The Bank of Augusta has given notice that all change bills of that institution, which are suspiciously patched, or pieces thereof, will be crossed on presentation, as there are persons who take pieces from several bills to form an additional one.

I. B Desha again.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that this miserable wretch died on Sunday, 30th ult. in the jail in Kentucky, of the wound inflicted on himself some weeks since.

We understand that the elegant Map of South Carolina, lately published, cost the State about $90,000, and the Map of Virginia, also lately published, cost that State about $65,000. It is hoped, though this State has done nothing to aid one of its citizens in his design of publishing a like beautiful and correct Map, that the *citizens* will liberally patronize so desirable a work. *Fayetteville Observer.*

A respectable old lady of Philadelphia was run over by the stage at Bordentown, by which accident both legs were broken. Her age renders her recovery doubtful.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 19, 1826.

During the last week, the Presbytery of Concord held its fall sessions, in this place; many excellent sermons were preached, to crowded and attentive assemblies. On Saturday forenoon, after an ingenious and solemn discourse by the Candidate, Mr. William A. Hall was licensed to preach the Gospel. The occasion was highly interesting; and the charge to the Candidate, by the Rev. Jos. D. Kilpatrick, was in the highest degree impressive and eloquent. On Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to nearly one hundred Communicants. Seldom has so numerous an assembly been witnessed in this place; and it is, with much pleasure, we state the concurring testimony of every member of Presbytery, to the decent, respectful and devout attention, which characterized all the solemnities of the session. [COMMUNICATED.

MEETING OF THE SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Salisbury Bible Society held its annual meeting in the Court-House, on Saturday evening the 9th inst. Among other important subjects brought before the Society, one was a plan for the establishment of *Branch*, or *Congregational Societies* in different parts of the county. The plan was unanimously adopted, and the President of the Society was requested to address letters to the Clergymen having charge of congregations in this county, inviting them to use their exertions to induce the establishment of such Societies. A Committee was also appointed to draw up rules, to regulate the connection and intercourse between the *Branches*, and the Salisbury Bible Society. It is thought that this measure will be the means of adding many friends to the cause of the Bible, and will furnish the best method for a judicious distribution of the Sacred Scriptures in every part of the county, where most needed.

The Treasurer made a report of the state of the funds of the Society.

A Committee appointed at the last annual meeting, made a detailed report of the proceedings and operations of the Society since its establishment, which was ordered to be transcribed on the minutes of the Society, and published in the Western Carolinian. We here present such parts of the report as have been furnished us.

Extract from a report made to the Salisbury Bible Society, at its annual meeting on Saturday, 9th September, 1826, by a Committee appointed at the last annual meeting.

The committee embrace this occasion, respectfully to remind the Society of its auxiliary character, which pledges its zealous co-operation with the parent Institution, the American Bible Society; an institution now labouring so successfully in the great cause of light and truth. It is now the eleventh year, since the American Bible Society was established, by an union of many of the good, great and wise men, of all denominations of christians in North-America. Its beginings were small; but prospered by the blessings of Heaven, it has gone on increasing in its means and extending the sphere of its usefulness; and it will continue to advance, for its cause is that of the Bible, of religious and civil liberty. Believing that it may tend to awaken the zeal, and stimulate the exertions of the members of this Society, a short view of the operations of the parent Institution is here submitted.

During the year ending on the first day of May last, there were printed, or in press, at the Society's depository in New York,

Bibles in English,	28,250
Bibles in Spanish,	4,000
Bibles in French,	2,000
New Testaments in English,	44,750
New Testaments in French,	2,000
Total,	81,000

Which, added to the number printed during the nine preceding years, (that is 451,902) make a total of 532,902 Bibles, and Testaments or parts of the latter, printed from the stereotype plates of the Society, or otherwise obtained for circulation during the ten years of the Society's existence.

The *issues* from the Depository of the Society, during the year closing on the first of May, were in Bibles and Testaments 67,134; which added to the number of 372,930 before issued, make the whole amount issued from the depository in New York since the commencement of the Society, 440,047. These are exclusive of a large amount of Bibles and Testaments issued from the Kentucky Bible Society, printed from the plates of the American Bible Society; and of those which have been procured by auxiliary Societies, from other quarters. During the tenth year of the Society's existence, 16,547 Bibles and Testaments, and parts of the latter, were gratuiously distributed by the American Bible Society through the means of its auxiliaries, and of pious individuals, zealous in the cause of religious and civil liberty. During the same period, 54 Societies were established auxiliary to the Parent-Institution, making the whole number of auxiliary Bible Societies in the United States, on the first of May last, *five hundred* and *six*. These Societies are located in every part of our widely extended land, and under providence, are the means of spreading the meliorating virtues of the Gospel through every class of our population.

The *funds* of the American Society depend principally on remittances from auxiliaries for books obtained, and on donations and legacies from pious and benevolent individuals. The committee here take great pleasure in mentioning a testimonial of affection to the Bible cause by a citizen of our own state; Dr. *Elias Hawes* of Newbern, in April, 1826, presented to the American Bible Society, ten shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Newbern; which, at par value, are equal to $1000.

These resources which would appear to be so uncertain and precarious, have nevertheless furnished the means of accomplishing all we have described, and even more: of shedding the light of the gospel on many obscure places on a Sister-Continent, where hope never before had come.

During the tenth year of the Society's existence its income was about $57,000: and its expenditures, which chiefly consisted in printing Bibles and New-Testaments, was nearly about the same. Thus we see the great work going on in our own country; but altho' much has already been done, much yet remains to do. The distribution by the American Bible Society, of more than half million of Bibles and Testaments, has not supplied the demand. The call is still incessant, and it is thought that double the number now annually issued by the American Bible Society, might be distributed in our own country, with great benefit to the people."

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

Under the head of "Foreign Summary," will be found a well condensed article on the present situation of England. If there be, among our readers, any who feel the pressure of *hard times*, who are complainers against taxes, dry-weather, and short crops, let them compare their condition with that of thousands, and tens of thousands of the suffering beings in G. Britain; let them cease complaining and thank kind providence, for the manifold blessings we here enjoy.

LETTERS of MR. JEFFERSON.

In the present paper, will be found two letters from the pen of Mr. Jefferson, on different subjects; but both will be interesting to our readers. One was addressed to John Holmes, of Maine, on the subject of the Missouri question; which will show the light in which that great man viewed the measure, then urged by certain Northern Politicians. The other was addressed to George Thacher of Newburyport, and touches on the subject of religion. Mr. Jefferson has often been called a Deist; and during party violence, he was accused of belonging, mind and soul, to the school of French philosopy; which at that period, approached very nearly to atheism: Let him now be heard for himself.

At the late commencement of Harvard College, the degree of *Doctor of Laws*, among others, was conferred on William Gaston, of Newbern, in this state.

Capital Conviction.—At the term of the Superior Court for Surry county, held at Rockford week before last, Judge Ruffin presiding, *Daniel Rash*, a young man aged about 23 years, was tried on an indictment for murder, committed on the body of *Joshua Dowell*,—was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 29th day of Sept. inst. The murder was committed in the lower part of Wilkes, of which county both the parties were residents. *Luke Rash*, uncle to Daniel, was indicted at Wilkes Superior Court, last week, for aiding and abetting in the aforementioned murder, his trial took place on Friday last; and he was convicted of manslaughter.

NATIVE SILK.

The Editor of this paper, on a late tour to the mountains, was presented by an esteemed friend, with three skeins of Native *Sewing Silk*, made by the Misses Harris, of Surry county, which was the product of worms of their own rearing the present season. The silk is pronounced, by those who have examined it, to be of a superior quality. These young ladies have, for three or four years past, been employed in the business of rearing worms and fabricating Sewing Silk; they have now become so expert in their laudable vocation, that the business yields them a handsome profit on their labors.

Those who are friends of Female Enterprize and Ingenuity, are invited to call on the Editor, and examine the above-named beautiful specimen of Carolina manufacture.

We have been requested to state, that the Synod of North-Carolina will meet in this place on the 1st Wednesday of November next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and continue its sessions until the next week. Business of great importance being anticipated, the members it is hoped, will be punctual in attending. The introductory sermon will be preached by the Rev. John B. Davies.

The Missionary Society of North Carolina will also hold its annual meeting during the same time in this place. *Fayetteville Telegraph.*

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 6.

Cotton, 8 a 8½; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $7½; wheat, $1 a 1 25; whiskey, 45 to 55; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 55 60; corn, 90 a 95; bacon 11 14; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 85 per bush.; molasses, 40 42½; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee prime green, 15 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs; iron, 5½ a 6. pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

Remarks.—Corn is more plenty and declining; some of the new crop has come to market.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 4.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 a 30; stained do. 10 a 12 Maine and Santee, 17 a 20 cts.; short staple, 8 a 10 cents; Whiskey, 33 a 35 cents; Bacon, 8 9; Hams, 11 *a* 12; Lard, 9½ a 10½; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 21 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18 Inf. to good, 13 to 16, Georgia Bank Bills.—1 to 1½ per cent. discount. North-Carolina Do.—4 to 5 per cent. discount.

Cottons.—We repeat the general quotations of last week; which, however, must be considered as nearly nominal; very few sales have been made, and those quite limited in extent. No Cotton of the new crop has yet been received, but we understand some wagon loads are now on their way to town from the midland districts.

Flour.—The Stock continues fully adequate to the wants of the city, and there is little or no demand for exportation. Prices are about the same as last week.

Corn.—The stock on had is still increasing, and the demand for consumption rather limited. We quote it at 60 a 65 cents.

CAMDEN PRICES, Sept. 2.

Cotton, 7½ a 8½; corn, $1 12 a 1 15; bacon, 11½ to 12½; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 50 to 7 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERAW, SEPTEMBER 8.

Corn, and Corn Meal, command $1 by the load, and $1 25 by the bushel—Flour sells at $8 per barrel, the supply in market of each is limited. Bacon 12 cents at wholesale, Beef 6 and 7 cents at retail. *Spectator.*

Married,

At Mountain Creek, Lincoln county, on Thursday the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. E. Bell, Doct. Joel B. Houston, of Iredell county, to Miss Elizabeth L. McCorcle, of Lincoln county.

DIED,

Suddenly, in Charlotte, on the 3d instant, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. *Jonas Cohen*, watch maker. Mr. C. was a native of the city of London. He has left an aged mother and two sisters in England, besides two brothers in this county.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 5th inst. Mr. *Eli Alexander*, aged about 60. He went to bed in usual health, and in the morning was found dead in his bed. *Charlotte Journal.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Died, at his seat in Lincoln county, on the 4th instant, *John Fulenwider*, Esq. in the 70th year of his age. The general esteem entertained for him whilst living, is the surest test of his worth; and the grief manifested at his death, the fullest evidence of the loss society has sustained. As a neighbor, father, and master, he was kind and benevolent. He has left a numerous and respectable offspring.

September 13th, 1826.

In Montgomery county, on the 6th inst. of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. Nehemiah Hearn, aged 46 years. He has left a widow and six children, to mourn his premature death. He was much esteemed as a man and neighbor.

By Saturday's Mail.

We are authorized to announce the name of *Daniel L. Barringer* as a candidate to represent this District in Congress, in the place of Mr. Mangum, appointed Judge. *Ral. Register.*

James Mebane, Esq. of Orange county, is also announced in the Hillsboro' Recorder, as a candidate for the same office.

The "Correspondent" who furnished us with the intelligence relative to Commodore Porter's pay in that service, informs us that the amount which he is to receive annually, by way of salary, was erroneously stated. It should have been printed $5,400 instead of $24,000. The other items of intelligence were correctly igven. *Raleigh Register.*

The report of the death of Gen. Wade Hampton, is contradicted in the Philadelphia Gazette, on the authority of a letter from him to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated some weeks subsequent to the date of his reported death.

At the annual meeting of the Greensborough Auxilliary Society, for the colonization of the free people of color of the United States, held in Guilford county on the 2d instant, it was

Resolved, by the Society, to refer to the Board of Managers the subject of drafting a memorial or petition to our General Assembly, to request the General Government to employ a part of the Navy of the United States, in aiding and assisting the American Colonization Society to remove the free people of Colour to its Colony in Africa; and that they report the same to the next meeting.

The *American Congress of Deputies*, which lately met at Panama, had adjourned its sessions to a more healthful position, in the Territory and near the City of Mexico.

General Bolivar's presence in the disaffected quarter of Colombia, where he was recently expected, will probably, ere this, have restored tranquility there, and a due submission to the Constitution and laws of the State.

Nat. Journal, 7th inst.

We have received, by the packet ship Montano, Captain Smith, Paris papers to the 24th, and Havre to the 25th of July, inclusive.

It was said that the Janizaries of Phillippolis and Adrianople were in open rebellion, and contemplated marching upon Constantinople. It is added, although with little degree of probability, that they had proposed to the Greeks to make common cause with them. The Paris Editor remarks, that it is difficult to obtain correct intelligence, as, under the existting state of affairs, persons were restrained from writing.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell her *House* and *Lot* in the town of Salisbury; it is pleasantly situated on one of the main streets, three squares south-east of the Court-House. The building is two stories high, twenty-eight feet square, is well finished, and well adapted to accommodate either a large or small family. All the necessary out buildings are in good repair: there is on the lot, an excellent garden tastfully laid off, and well improved, also, a great variety of fruit trees of the very best quality. Any person desirous of purchasing a pleasant dwelling in Salisbury is invited to apply to the subscriber or at this office, as a bargain may be had in the premises. A long credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

ELIZABETH TORES.

Salisbury, Sept. 15th, 1826. 28tf

N. B. If the abovementioned house and lot is not disposed of at private sale, previous to Tuesday of the next Term of Rowan Superior Court, (it being the 10th day of Oct.) ensuing, the premises will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder. E. T.

Stone Lime for sale.

THE subscriber living in Stokes county, has on hand a fresh kiln of stone lime, of a superior quality—about 1000 bushels, which may be had at his usual selling price by application at his limekiln on Snow Creek.

JAMES MARTIN *Sen'r.*

September, 14th 1826. 3t32

School for Young Ladies.

MRS. SUMMERL has opened a School for Young Ladies, in this place. In addition to all the Elementery Branches, she offers to instruct Young Ladies, who are more advanced, in English Grammar, History, Geography, Rhetorick, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and all the branches of Science usually taught in Female Schools and Academies. Parents and Guardians who may feel disposed to place their children and wards under her care, are assured that the most careful and unceasing attention shall be paid to their morals and deportment, as well as to their literary improvements. If required, they will also be taught, Music, and various branches of ornamentel work.

N. B. Board can be had at Mrs. Summerl's house upon reasonable terms, for six or eight Young Ladies.

Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1826. 1w

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next; a large assortment of household and Kitchen furniture, remnant of Store goods, farming utensils, horses, cattle and hogs: also, between 25 and 30 Negroes of every discription, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girles, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of Sale, due attendance by

MARY WORK, *Executrix.*
JOHN MUSHAT, *Exr.*

September 11th, 1826. 4t3310s8s2t38

Notice.

ABSCONDED without my consent, my apprentice Henry Dunn, who was bound to me by the County Court of Rowan, North Carolina, he is about 20 years of age, slim made, Black hair and eyes; and by profession a Cabinet Maker. Five cents reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, at my Shop, in the town of Salisbury. I herby forewarn all persons from harboring, or employ said apprentice to work; as I intend to make an example of those who do it according to law. The said boy has in his possession a paper which he concludes is sufficient to show to the people that he is free, but I can prove by sundry witnesses that he has still one year or thereabouts, to serve out his apprenticeship.

ALEX. BOYD.

September 12th, 1826. 28tf

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

TICKETS in this Lottery, are for sale at the Office of the *Western Carolinian*, Salisbury, $5 each. The scheme (which will be found on the first page of our paper) is a very good one, and holds out as great a chance to adventurers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery now before the public. The prospect of *direct* personal gain, is the first and greatest inducement with all who purchase lottery tickets, but there are others, and scarcely less powerful inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits all the people in the state, by contributing towards the publication of a correct "History of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to the relief of one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the state.

By reference to the scheme, it will be seen that the first drawing of the lottery takes place this week; that 500 tickets will be drawn out on each day's drawing; that 18 days drawing will complete the whole; and that the $20,000 prize remains in the wheel till the last day. The drawing will be completed early in December; and as the lottery is made richer by every drawing, the price of tickets may rise after a few drawings: so that those who wish to take a chance for a *for one of twenty thousand dollars!* would do well to purchase before tickets rise.

Salisbury, Sept. 9, 1826. 27tf

The Salisbury Fall Races,

WILL commence on Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, and continue three days.

First day: The Jocky Club Purse, of $250, two mile heats; entrance to subscribers $20, to non-subscribers $30.

Second day: A Purse of $150, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse on the preceding day; entrance to subscribers $15, to non-subscribers 25.

Third day: The Proprietor's Purse, for the entrance money of the three days, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing raised and owned in Rowan county.

☞ Horses to be entered for the first and second day's races before sun-set the evening previously. E. YARBROUGH, *Proprietor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 6, 1826. 6t32

Land and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at Sneedsborough. The tract contains about *eleven hundred acres*, near five hundred of which is under cultivation; fronts one mile and a quarter on the River Pee Dee; two hundred acres of low-ground. The improvements are a two story Dwelling-House, with all the common and necessary out-houses; a Grist-Mill, with two run of stones, and Saw-Mill with one saw, on the Yadkin Navigation Canal, which runs through the premises, and affords a full supply of water at all times. The water-power for machinery is equal to any in the Southern States, having the advantage of navigation from the mills, and no chance of being rivalled. The situation is high and healthy, and has a number of never-failing Springs.

Terms of payment, and further particulars, will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises. WM. JOHNSON.

Sneedsboro', Anson county, 6t32
August 30th, 1826.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Joseph Young vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C.*

Price adv. $2. 6t28

POETRY.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Is love a phantom of the brain,
Usurping reason's dress?
Is love an imp of fancy's train,
That potent sorceress?
Alas! more trancient its delights,
More deep, more keen its woes,
Than such as wait on fancy's flights,
Or wildest phrenzy knows.
What is the rack, the bed of steel,
That finest nerves can move;
What are the pangs the guilty feel,
To those of slighted love?

ON A WATCH.

Could but our tempers move like this machine,
Not urged by passion, nor delay'd by spleen,
But true to nature's regulating power,
By virtuous acts distinguished every hour;
Then life and health would follow as they ought,
The laws of motion and the laws of thought,
Sweet health to pass the present moments o'er
And everlasting life when time shall be no more.

EPIGRAM.

Dodging the door of Counsel "*Cash*,"
A thief observed 'twas on the latch,
Popped in, and quick again popped out,
With wig, and gown, and riding coat;
Then wrote to let the lawyer know
That "he had served him so and so!"
Adding Postscript—"I might have taken
Coke upon Littleton and Bacon;
But LAW to me's a useless study,
For I am rogue enough already!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. BEAUCHAMP and HUSBAND.

Col. Sharp, the man who basely traduced the character of Mrs. Beauchamp, whom he had betrayed, let it be remembered, was a man of elevated political standing in society, whose talents had been repeatedly honored by the suffrages of his constituents, and who at the time of his death held an important office in the state of Kentucky. This man, possessing this standing in society, infamously calumniated the unfortunate creature whom he had previously duped—she could not submit to the insult—she sought revenge, and she found it. If we cannot forgive, let us at least throw the mantle of charity over her crime and bury her errors with her in the tomb. The account here given is by one who knew her in better days and appears to be candidly written.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN METROPOLITAN.

A very long letter, dated Frankfort, the 15th July, was received by a gentleman in this town, who kindly permitted us to make a short extract, as touching a matter which cannot fail to prove interesting to the public.

That young lady, Mrs. Beauchamp, who is said to have excited her husband to the Murder of Sharp, not only challenges sympathy, but the admiration of the world—her devotedness to her husband—her untiring attention and solicitude in his behalf—her sharing his dungeon rather than the luxuries of home, and her firm and unyielding resolution not to outlive his dishonor; all serve to distinguish her as possessing more of the virtues of the Roman matron, than the village wife. If the revenge sought by the unhappy girl was mortal; let it be also recollected that the wrongs and injuries heaped upon her were no less deadly in their effect. If she erred madly, she hath answered it grievously—let her at least sleep in the grave which she chose to share with her unhappy husband in preference to all the pleasures life had to bestow, and let us not attempt to fasten further obloquy and dishonor on her memory.

The stories of the loves of Pyramus and Thisbe, and Hero and Leander, so divinely sung, and embellished as they are by the fine genius of ancient poets, have nothing in them more tragical and heart-rending than this lamentable catastrophe.

Mrs. B. I understand, was originally from Loudon County, (Virginia) and came into our state with her father, on whom ill fortune pressed with a heavy hand; the result of which was dissipation, and lastly death, leaving a wife and this young lady, the only surviving child, in very dependent circumstances.

"Miss Cook was a young and lovely woman, with a fine sylph-like figure, a countenance the most sweet and expressive that I ever beheld.—She was liberally educated, and her genius and mind towered far beyond her more wealthy associates. Her thoughts were free as the air she breathed; and those whose souls never travelled beyond the dull and ordinary pursuits of life, did not scruple to affirm, that her *free thoughts* ruined her. It is said that Col. Sharp once addressed her—that, however, is not positively known; but it is well known that he seduced her.—When a woman like her gives her heart, all else is but too apt to follow. She had a child—and her seducer was soon after married to another woman. This perfidy stung her to the soul; her health became impaired for a time, and the gay and lively girl, whose society most men courted, and women feared, drooped like a lilly blighted by the storm.

'And this is woman's fate—
All her affections are called into life
By winning flatteries, and then thrown
Upon themselves to perish, and her heart-ache
Her trusting heart, filled with weak tenderness,
Is left to bleed or break.'

"It was for some time feared that her reason had lost its empire;—she gradually recovered, however, and her hand was sued for by young Beauchamp, a very sprightly and interesting youth, to whom she was united. Before her marriage, she ingenuously told him of the calamity that had befallen her, and he as generously buried it in oblivion; and when the recollection of her wrongs did not intrude themselves upon her, she lived comparatively contented. With the politics of our state, much personal acrimony is blended; and the seduction of Miss C. was charged upon Col. S. to his prejudice—Mrs. Sharp and her mother were very vindictive upon the subject—to quiet whom, it is said that Col. S. exhibited certificates from the *accoucheur* that the child of Miss Cook was a mulatto—and those ladies very imprudently talked of it as having seen the certificates to that effect. This information was conveyed to Beauchamp in a letter, which letter Mrs. B. got and read, just as her husband was entering the door. As soon as the damning intelligence met her eye, she sunk in the chair for a minute or two; and suddenly recovering herself, she extended her arms upwards, her dark eye flashing fire terrible as the lightning of Heaven—'Oh, my God! this demands *vengence! vengence!* see, see,' said she, handing the letter to her husband—'*Charlotte Corday* struck a tyrant down, and she is lauded in history; if I kill the villian, I shall be loaded with obloquy and branded as a murderess.' Beauchamp took the letter and read it; then taking his wife's hand, and looking her full in the face, said in a slow and emphatic manner,—'My much injured, my much insulted Ann, *his doom is sealed!*' With this declaration she seemed appeased. Her whole heart was now fixed on revenge, so much so that her countenance underwent a great change, losing all its sweetness and placidity; and her husband said, at times he almost feared to look on it.

"After his return from accomplishing the deed, she met him at the threshold, and throwing her arms wildly around his neck vehemently asked, '*is it done?*' then putting both her hands before his face, she said, 'God is just, and I am revenged;' and sitting on a chair, she sobbed most piteously for near half an hour. It did seem as if she relented for a time, and she once expressed her fear that the vengence was too terrible and too dearly bought.

"From the moment she went to the dungeon with her husband, all thought of self was lost—she stopt at no sacrifices, however painful; but helped to beguile him until it was known that he had nothing to hope from the clemency of the Government. It was then she endeavored to arm him with fortitude, to instil into his mind contempt for death, and how much more it would become him as a man to die with his own hand, rather than by that of the hangman. 'I will die with you,' said she; 'you generously shared my unhappy destiny in life, I will show you how cheerfully I will unite mine with yours in death. Do you not recollect,' said she, 'how *Aria*, when her husband *Pætus Cecinna* was only accused of a conspiracy aginst *Claudius*, stabbed herself, and handed the dagger to him, who followed her noble example? Do you not recollect, too, how Cleopatra refused to outlive the fallen fortunes of the great Antony?—The mind of Ann Beauchamp is made up; and she disdains to listen to the arguments of sophists and fools, who would endeavour to move her from her purpose.' It was evident that Beauchamp had some religious qualms, and was not satisfied that suicide was justifiable under any circumstances; but her great soul soared far beyond such feelings. She could not draw that nice distinction between the difference, in the eye of Deity. Whether a mass of matter was sent out of the world by the public executioner, or that it should quietly resign a part it was no longer capable of maintaining with honor or advantage to itself.

"When they took the laudanum, she drank her's first; and handing him the phial, said, 'Recollect, my dear, with what a determined spirit Socrates drank the hemlock!!'

"After their repeated efforts had failed, both of them expressed some impatience, and much disappointment! and it was now found necessary, if they were to accomplish their object, to resort to the knife. On the fatal morning when the bloody tragedy was acted, she took his hand, and smiling with a kind of mournful composure, said, 'Come my dear husband, the knife must do us the friendly office after all.' The guard was then requested to retire; and, embracing each other tenderly, he exclaimed, 'Yes, Ann, we will die together, and throw ourselves upon the mercy of our God.' He then drew forth the knife and stabbed himself! she seizes his hand, as if anxious to perish at the same moment, and plunged it into her body!—Her wound was mortal—he perished on the scaffold. The whole scene was one of such an agonizing character, that tears fell from every eye. It will be long, indeed, ere I forget it. A full account of these two ill fated beings will shortly be published, when I will send you one of the first copies."

A FATHER'S advice to his DAUGHTER.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a few which may be useful in improving and giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility; but, in general, they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast; they are not friendly to that delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, geography, poetry, moral essays, biography, travels, sermons, and other well written religious production, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt your virtue. A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue: it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, and not that of her God, is her only governing principle. Besides, in those hours of calamity to which families must be exposed, where will she find support, if it be not in her just reflections upon that all-ruling Providence which governs the universe, whether animate or inanimate?

KILLING BUGS.

Mr. Preston, of Stockport, Penn. thinsks he has discovered a method of exterminating the small yellow bugs that are so destructive to the leaves of cucumbers, melons, &c. He observed one evening that these bugs flew into the candle. The next evening he made several blazing fires among the vines in his garden; he repeated the fires two more evenings, and has seen no sign of a bug in his garden since that time, although his neighbors have had their vines injured as heretofore.

The best way to secure reputation, is not by a proud defiance of public opinion, but by guiding our actions in such a manner, as that public opinion may, in the end, be securely defied, by having been previously respected and dreaded.

A Recipe for Bitters to prevent the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers.

Take a common meadow calamus, cut into small pieces, of rue, wormwood and camomile, or centaury, or horehound, of each two ounces, add to them a quart of spring water, and take a wine glass full of it every morning fasting. This cheap and excellent infusion is far more effectual than raw spirits, in preventing fevers, and never subjects the person who uses it to an offensive breath, or to the danger of contracting a love for spiritous liquors.

Our passions are a great deal older than our reason; they come into the world with us, but our reason follows a long time after.

A good Barbour

IS very much wanted in the town of Salisbury, N. C. To one who is steady and industrious, and proficient in his business, a most excellent custom will be extended, by the citizens of the place, and the great number of travellers who visit it. Perhaps there is not a better opening for a good barber, in the country, than at this place: a fortune might be made at the business here, in a few years. For further information, inquire of, or write to,

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 9, 1826. 3t29

$50 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 31st of July, inst. by *JOHN STANFORD* a negro boy by the name of *Jacob*, and a *Bay Horse* and a *Bay Mare*. STANFORD, is about eighteen years of age; five feet seven inches high, round shouldered, and with a slight stoop in his back; black hair, which on his forehead nearly meets his eyebrows; his eyes inclined to a squint; tolerably stout made; fair complected. He took with him one Cassanett coat of dark brown; one blue broadcloth round-about, with large uniform buttons; five pair of pantaloons, viz: two pair coarse white homespun, one pair blue cassanett, one pair striped do. one pair light jeans, black hat, tolerable good shoes, but no stockings. The black boy he took with him is about 18 years of age; quite dark complected, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He has a scar on his right ham, occasioned by a burn. The Bay horse is 7 years old, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black legs nearly up to the knees, and a star in his forehead. The mare is about 4 feet 5 inches high, with two white marks round her neck, occasioned by the rubbing of a halter. With the horses he took a single reined bridle with large boses, a saddle considerably worn—quilted in front o the skirts.

Any person who will take up the said negro and horses, and deliver them to me, or lodge them in safety so that I can get them, shall receive the above reward.

CHRISTOPHER HAND.

August 5, 1826. '26tf

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 15, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for Patent Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit, with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know, or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

July 15. 10t30

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

Nov. 21, 1825. 93

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 20th April last, a small yellow-sorrel *Mare*, 5 years old last spring, about 14½ hands high, no visible marks recollected, nor any white about her except some white hairs on her shoulder, caused by the scald of the collar, and a few on her right thigh, occasioned by the chaffing of the traces while working in the gin. Said animal was bought of an up-country wagoner, by Vincent Parsons, of Anson county, but neither the gentleman's name, or place of residence, is recollected by Mr. Parsons. All persons, stray-masters, rangers, and others, who may know of any such stray, are requested to write me, directed to Morven post-office, Anson county, N. C. Should any person be kind enough to do so, I will take it as a lasting favor, which I should most cheerfully reciprocate, when opportunity offers. NELSON FLOURNOY.

September 6, 1826. 3t29

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a valuable tract of *LAND*, containing about *eight hundred acres*, lying on Cedar Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, (Rowan county) which formerly belonged to John A. and George Chaffin. It adjoins the lands of Messrs. Dismukes and Brock, and others, and has on it an excellent Mill Seat. It will be divided to suit purchasers; and is susceptable of an advantageous division. If not sold at private sale before the 5th of October, it will be exposed to public sale on that day, at Mocksville. PINCKNEY CALDWELL.

Sept. 5th, 1826. 3t30

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation, in Rowan county, four miles north-east of Salisbury, within half a mile of Long's Mills, and the same distance from the Yadkin river. It contains about 158 acres of the first rate *Land*; is very highly improved, and has on it a good Dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, still-house, loom-house, smoke-house, and all other necessary out-houses; there is also on it, an excellent Orchard, of all kinds of the very best quality of fruit,—the fruit alone from this orchard, has, in a good season, sold for upwards of $100; there is also on the place, a good proportion of meadow. The nearness of the plantation to the town of Salisbury, gives it particular advantages for a market, at all seasons of the year. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises. ADAM MILLER.

Sept. 5, 1826. 3t29

For Sale,

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three lots adjoining, at present occupied by Capt. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodating.

For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sneed, or Charles Fisher.

JAMES HUIE.

Salisbury, 10th June, 1826. '15

The celebrated American JACK DON PIZARRO,

WILL stand the ensuing season, (commencing the 18th instant, and ending the 18th October,) at my stable in the town of Salisbury. JUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, August 14, 1826. 2t

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, having determined to remove to the Westward as soon as convenient, offers for sale the *plantation* on which he now lives, known by the name of *Oak Grove*; about three miles north-east from Salisbury, on the great road leading from Salisbury to Washington City. This is an eligible stand for a *Tavern*, store, or professional person. It is as healthy as any other situation in the county of Rowan. The tract contains 260 acres of land; about 50 or 60 acres of good cleared land, under good fence; about six acres of the first rate meadow. This land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton; and produces as well as any in the neighborhood. This plantation is furnished with as good water as any in this part of the country, with a never failing spring convenient to the house. And an apple and peach orchard. There is on the premises, a good still-house, with two stills and vessels; also, a good two-story dwelling house, with four fire places, kitchen, and barn, and other out-houses.

A bargain will be given in the above possessions. Any person wishing to purchase, will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

HENRY C. KERN.

Sept. 6th, 1826. 3t26

N. B. The purchaser can have the liberty of sowing small grain this fall. H. C. K.

Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day,

WESLEY REYNOLDS,
MICHAEL RICKART,
ABSALOM K. SIMONTON,
JOHN H. M'LAUGHLIN,
SQUIER LOWRY,
Commissioners

Statesville, July 1st, 1826. 3mt30

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation in Wilkes county, N. C. on the Yadkin river, eight miles above Wilkesborough. The plantation contains 385 acres, between 70 and 80 acres of which is first rate bottom land; 100 acres are under cultivation. As to situation, water, &c. there is not a plantation in Wilkes county that exceeds this.

Will also be sold, fifteen hundred bushels of *CORN*, together with, or without, the stock belonging to the premises. Young Negroes will be taken in payment, at a fair price. Persons wishing to purchase such a plantation, would do well to apply soon, as a bargain can be had in the premises. JESSE ROBINETT.

Aug. 19, 1826.

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1825, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Martha Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAM'L. JONES, *Jailer.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

Notice.

THE copartnership in the *Mercantile business* at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*, will be dissolved about the 20th day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them.

JOHN MURPHY,
12t32 WILLIAM BROWN.

Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

Dissolution.

THE *Mercantile Copartnership* heretofore existing in Wilkesboro,' N. C. under the firm of *S. F. Patterson & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are particularly requested to settle their accounts with S. F. Patterson, as speedily as possible, as it is necessary the business of the firm should be closed. And all persons holding claims against the concern, will please present them to him for payment.

6t31 S. F. PATTERSON,
WM. P. WAUGH,
Augt. 19th, 1826. JOHN FINLEY.

NOTICE.

THAT on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, (late residence of James H. Houston, dec'd.) there will be offered for sale, all the *STOCK of GOODS* belonging to said dec'd consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery*, and *Groceries*; one Cotton Gin and Press; one Wagon and Geer; Horses and Cattle, Farming Utensils, &c. besides various other articles not herein mentioned. Sale will continue from day to day, (if thought proper by the executor) till all the Goods be disposed of. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond and approved security required. WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON,
3t28 *Executor.*

Aug. 19th, 1826.

Military Orders.

To the Officers commanding Companies in the Cabarrus Regiment of N. C. Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to attend in Concord, on the 6th of October next, with the companies under your command, to be reviewed by the Colonel Commandant. You will appear at the hour of 8 A. M. to form line, and march at 10, to be reviewed at 12.

The officers will please to attend on the 5th, with side-arms, in order to be drilled, and receive special instructions.

By order of the Col. Comdt.

BENJ. PLUNKETT, *Adj.*

Aug. 23, 1826. 3t28

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COMMITTED to Concord Jail, on the 19th Aug. a *Negro man*, who calls himself PHILL, about 25 years old, dark complexion, has one upper tooth out, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; says he is a blacksmith by trade, and belongs to a Mr. Richard Coleman, of Edgefield District, S. C. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. GEO. KLUTTS, *Jailer.*

Aug. 31, 1826. 3t28

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.